

The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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The Principia

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PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals, Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangements, and aims of life;—to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law. Our expediency, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promises; our panoply, the whole armor of God.

Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

THE AMERICAN OLIGARCHY—WHEREIN LIES ITS STRENGTH!

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

THE EMBRYO CASTE OF WHITE SLAVES—THE PROCESS OF THEIR ENSLAVEMENT ALREADY COMMENCED.—FACTS IN PROOF OF THE STATEMENT.

In vindication of our *general* position, that the controlling power of the slaveholding oligarchy lies simply in the fact of its *tolerated existence*, we have dwelt upon the *particular* position that its tolerated existence inevitably involves the development of a caste of *white slaves*.

And in evidence of this, we have cited the predictions of leading slaveholders, statesmen, civilians, scholars and politicians for the last twenty-four years. We have cited their arguments in favor of the enslavement of the laboring population, irrespective of color, or geographical locality, Southern or Northern, and have found that the argument for enslaving *whites* and for enslaving *blacks* is substantially the same. If *blacks* may be enslaved because they are inferior, and "can't take care of themselves," then poor and thriftless *whites* may be enslaved, under the same plea. And plenty of them may be found at the North and at the South.

We have shown that none of the moral, political, judicial, religious or ecclesiastical influences, Northern or Southern, that allow or tolerate the existence of *negro* slavery in the nation, interpose the slightest obstacle to *white* slavery; nay, that they favor it, in principle and policy, in the latter case equally with the former.

We come now to consider the *facts* of the case, which will exhibit American slavery, irrespective of race or complexion, already existing among us. As a connecting link between the argument and the fact, partaking of the nature of both, we present an extract from a speech, in the House of Representatives of the United States, June 12, by Hon. HARRISON G. BLAKE, of Ohio.

"But, sir, slavery in this country is not based upon the theory that the white man has a natural right to hold the negro in bondage. If it were, a man in whom the white blood largely predominated could not be held as a slave.

"He would have a natural right to lord it over some darker-skinned brother, instead of being doomed to perpetual servitude himself. But you hold a man in slavery, who is born of a slave mother, without reference to the amount of negro blood in his veins. According to the census of 1850, there were at that time in the slave States, 246,635 mulatto slaves. A man having so slight an admixture of negro blood, that you can discover no difference between him and the pure Circassian, is, to all intents and purposes, a white man; and yet such men are held in slavery. Now, sir, if the relation of master and slave depended upon the natural right of the white man to enslave the negro, what would be the condition of a person seven-eighths white, and only one-eighth black? Could you hold the seven-eighths of white blood in bondage, because one-eighth of negro blood flowed in the same veins?

"Would not such a person have just seven times as much right to his freedom as any one could have to hold him in bondage? According to this theory, of a natural right in the white man to hold the negro in slavery, it is clear that a person in whom the blood of the white race predominated, could not be held as a slave. And if Southern gentlemen plant themselves upon this theory, and carry it out to its legitimate results, they will find that a process is now going on among them, which will prove vastly more destructive to their interests in slave property, than any underground railroad, or John Brown raid.

"Perhaps it may be claimed, however, that the slightest admixture of negro blood, so taints the whole, as to reduce the unfortunate person in whose veins it flows, to the legal status of a full-blooded negro. But this theory will not hold good, because in some, if not all of the slave States, you permit a man of negro blood and even a full-blooded negro, if free himself, to hold slaves. In some instances, the master has a much larger proportion of negro blood in his veins, than some of those he holds in slavery. Now, if slavery was based upon the theory of a natural right in the white man to enslave the negro, this could not be. The negro or the mulatto could not hold the quadroom in slavery. Carry out the theory, and you would reverse their positions—making the slave the master, and the master the slave."

Mr. Jefferson, alluding to the danger of a struggle of the slaves, against their masters, for their freedom, declared that "the Almighty has no attributes that could take sides with us in such a contest;" and said also, that, by the operation of natural causes alone, even without a supernatural interference, a change of condition between the two races might possibly take place, meaning that the negroes might become the masters, and the whites become their slaves. But now, even without the occurrence of any such struggle, it appears from the statements of Mr. Blake, and from various sources of information, that the darker complexioned man, in some instances, is found to be the master, and the lighter complexioned, the slave. "The noblest blood of Virginia runs in the veins of slaves." The posterity of Jefferson himself, are held in slavery, and one of them a beautiful female, some years since, was sold in the New Orleans market, for one thousand dollars. The complexion of the purchaser we have not learned. The auctioneer, it may be presumed, made no inquiries, so that the dollars were duly deposited in his safe. The posterity of Martha Washington, wife of George Washington, and in the line of George Washington Parke Curtis, the cherished inmate of Washington's family, in his boyhood, and a citizen of the highest rank afterward, are now held in slavery within sight of the National Capitol. They are said to be nearly white, and were recently, if they are not now, held in slavery, by their own blood relations. By what race or complexion, they or their posterity may yet be held in slavery, no man can tell us.

These are no uncommon occurrences, no isolated facts. They differ from the 246,635 cases cited by Mr. Blake, from the census, only in respect to the illustrious paternity of the slaves. Even in this respect, the slave descendants of Jefferson and of Martha Washington, stand not alone. There are probably very few, if any, illustrious family names at the South that may not rightfully be claimed by slaves, as family connections. Exceptions may be found, but if so, they are only exceptions. The general habits of slave masters of high social and political standing, and of their legitimate sons, proud of their high blood, are too well understood to admit of dispute. And few plantations or kitchens, of gentlemen slaveholders, do not exhibit countenances and distinctive features, as well as complexions, that betray their affinity to their masters.

From the Speech of Mr. Blake, we cannot infer that he is prepared for a national abolition of the slaveholding caste. He avows himself in favor of a national abolition of slavery in the Territories and in the Federal District, and wherever he understands the Federal Constitution to confer the power. But he acts with the Republican party, from whence we infer that he does not agree with us in that construction of the Constitution which conveys the power and

imposes the obligation of a national abolition of slavery in the States. Yet his argument, we think, should convince others, and convince himself, that a national abolition of slavery throughout the nation, is a national necessity, unless the nation can afford to permit and to witness the extension of slavery to the laboring whites of the nation, as well as the blacks. For we take for granted what must be conceded by thinking men, that if slavery, especially if *white* slavery is to continue at the South, it is not to be confined to the South.

Accounts of white slaves were received with general incredulity, twenty five years ago. We have now become so familiarized with them, that they excite little sensation. With the progress of white slavery, the alarm and the indignation at it has subsided, so that we can now read, almost daily, the advertisements of *white* slaves for sale, or for apprehension as runaways,—*"light complexion, blue eyes, flaxen hair, passing for white gentlemen and ladies,"*—we can see white fugitives among us, we can see them pursued, captured, and returned to the hell of slavery, and think of it as a matter of course. At least, the impulse to rescue *white* fugitives is little stronger or more general than the impulse to rescue *black* fugitives. We can see no reason why there should be any difference, and do not complain of the disposition to treat all colors alike. We only fear that the disposition to rescue *either* will subside, if it is not already subsiding. In this connection, we merely mention the facts, as confirming our argument that the continued enslavement of the blacks, if permitted much longer, must involve the enslavement of the whites, and that there will be no effective public sentiment, even at the North, against the latter, if there be not against the former. It is idle to imagine, as some do, that "when the attempt shall be made to enslave the whites" (regarding that a contingency and still future), the masses of white people will be roused to prevent it." The attempt is making, and making successfully, already. The process is going forward, steadily. Every year accelerates the ratio of progress, the increased rapidity and wider sweep of the current. But nobody takes the alarm. On the other hand, the sensibility to the fact is growing fainter and fainter.

But we find we must defer the illustration of this, to our next number, in which we hope to finish what we have to say, concerning the embryo caste of white slaves.

WAS THERE EVER "A FREE SOIL PARTY?"

DID IT RAISE THE FLAG OF "NO MORE SLAVE STATES?" HAS THAT FLAG BEEN ABANDONED?

These may seem needless questions. But since they have become controverted, we think it best to attend to them, before the question comes up, as it yet may, whether there has ever been a REPUBLICAN party, on the Platform of Congressional exclusion of Slavery from the Territories!

We publish a Communication, with an answer.

For The Principia.

I have received your paper from the beginning. I am happy to bear my testimony to your general accuracy as to facts. I am obliged to say however, you are not free from error. In your last paper [No. 30], occurs an error which I have noticed in your writings, twice before. See Article, "NO MORE SLAVE STATES," page 236.

You say, "there was once such a party. It was called the 'Free Soil Party.' It was organized in 1848, and remained in the field just four years, when it became tired of the hated name, and exchanged it for 'Free Democracy,' in 1852." This is a mistake. The party which was organized at Buffalo in 1848, assumed the name of "Free Democracy" at that time. When it claimed the same name at Pittsburg in 1852, the name was not hated by the party, and no change was made. If you will look through the Buffalo Platform, and the Pittsburgh Platform, you will see by them, that I am correct. It is very true that the Massachusetts Convention, held at Worcester, June 28, 1848, was by certain newspapers called a Freesoil Convention. It is

also true that many writers continued to call this party by the name of "Free-soil Party," from the first, because the object of the party was mainly to secure the freedom of our national territory. But you do wrong, as you have done at least three times, to charge that the party changed its name, in 1852.

In 1852, this party did not retreat, but went higher. In 1848, it denied all purpose of interfering in the States. In 1852, this negative resolution, was willingly dropped by the consent of all. It was there considered that, "Sufficient unto the day, was the evil thereof."

The doctrine of both Conventions, was, that it was the duty of Congress, to prohibit slavery in the national territories. But both went further, and resolved that the Constitution excludes slavery from all national territories. Here's the resolve:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king, no more power to institute or establish slavery than to institute or establish monarchy; no such power can be found among those specially conferred by the Constitution or derived by just implication from them."

As there is no difference between the District of Columbia, the arsenals and dock-yards of the United States, and the decks of our ships of war, and other vessels, when out of the jurisdiction of a State, in this respect, the Free-Democratic Platforms declared that it was a duty imposed both on Congress and on the National Courts to exclude the crime of slaveholding from all those localities.

The Pittsburgh Convention that met in 1856 did not take this ground, and was not a Free-soil or Republican Convention. But the Republican Conventions which nominated Fremont and Lincoln, both asserted these principles.* The declaration that the Constitution excludes slavery from all National Territories, was asserted in these words. "We deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, of any individual, or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States, while the present Constitution remains."

This resolution asserts that slavery is not lawful in any of our territories, and that no power can establish it under our present Constitution.

We know that Mr. Lincoln did not hold this doctrine two years ago. But he has accepted the nomination on the platform; and if he shall be elected, it will be his duty to nominate men for judges, who will declare that slavery is unconstitutional, every where outside of State jurisdiction.†

We know the platform is not what it ought to be; but it is as much as the people are prepared for. There is no finality in this warfare. Mr. Lincoln holds to the perpetual conflict between free labor and slave labor. Slavery must die where it is. Mr. Lincoln holds that that is an important point.

The platform does not declare the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional; nor does it assert the power of Congress to prohibit the internal slave trade; and Mr. Lincoln is not ahead of the platform. But all this will be remedied in time.

The platform does not declare against the admission of slave states. I do not regard this point so important as the other. If slaveholding is excluded from all the territories according to the platform, there will be no States with slaveholding constitutions applying for admission.

Portland, Me., June 12, 1860. J. C. WOODMAN.

ANSWER OF THE EDITOR.

The leading object of our article was to show that the flag of "NO MORE SLAVE STATES," which was raised in 1848, had now been abandoned, and that the acting editor of Frederick Douglass' paper was mistaken in attributing to the present Republican party any such declared object. Our correspondent, J. C. WOODMAN, while attempting to correct some of our minor and incidental statements, says nothing in disproof of this. He even more than confirms it. So far from claiming that the Republican party goes for "No more Slave States," he seems studiously to ignore the fact that the party formed in 1848, had any such motto or object. A young inquirer, or a stranger, we think, in reading his article, would conclude that no such motto as "No more Slave States" was ever inscribed upon the banner raised in 1848. Indeed, he goes so far as to deny that there ever was any such party as "THE FREE-SOIL PARTY," a phrase always identified with "No more Slave States."

There is no use in disputing about names. In our hasty re-examination of the records of the Buffalo Platform of 1848, we find no party name whatever. But in Mr. Van Buren's letter of acceptance we do find that he uses the phrase "Free Democracy," from whence we think it proba-

*The Chicago Convention faintly recognized the right, but did not pledge the party, to its exercise—as says the N.Y. Times—and The Tribune rejoices that in Congress the opposite doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty was favored by Northern States, including Republicans.—Ed.

†Will J. C. W. affirm this, of the Republican Convention, that nominated Lincoln and Hamlin, in 1860?—Ed.

ble that the Convention that nominated him had used the same phrase. One thing we do know, and that is, that the Convention that nominated him was commonly called, by its leading friends, a Convention of the "FREE SOIL" PARTY—a party partly organized at Buffalo, the September previous, when JOHN P. HALE was first nominated. We know, too, that after the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, (Mr. Hale having been induced to withdraw), the same name, "FREE-SOIL PARTY," was generally, if not universally, in use to designate the party supporting Mr. Van Buren. The party was called by its members, "The Free Soil Party," (not the "Free Democracy,") and the proceedings of "Free Soil State Conventions" were published in "Free Soil" papers, not only in Massachusetts as J. C. W. concedes, but in New York, Ohio, and most (we believe all) the States in which such Conventions were held. And the motto of "FREE SOIL, Free Territories, Free Speech, and Free men," was every where emblazoned upon the leading journals and documents of the party. The doctrine of "NO MORE SLAVE STATES" was also distinctly proclaimed in the Convention that nominated Mr. Van Buren, in 1848, in a resolution omitted by our Correspondent. It reads "No more Slave States—no more Slave Territory."

Thus it went on, until 1852, when John P. Hale was again nominated at Pittsburgh. For some reason the name "Free Soil" was thenceforward dropped, in the papers supporting the Nomination, and the name "Free Democracy" inaugurated in its stead. The name "Free Soil" came to be disclaimed, as the name of "abolitionist" had previously been. It had become a term of reproach, and the hated name of "Free Soil" was repelled, as a "Democratic Slander." It was claimed that a man might be a "Free Democrat" who was not a "Free Soiler," nay, that large accessions to the "Free Democracy" were coming in, from among those who were not and never had been "Free Soilers."

Thus, matters went on till 1856. By this time, the Whig party had broken up, and another large accession was to be made, from those who would neither consent to be called "Free Soilers" nor "Free Democrats." Neither Seward, Greeley, Raymond, nor even James Gordon Bennett, (who selected the new Presidential Candidate, before hand) could be brought in, without taking a new name. And so, at Pittsburgh, a Republican party, on a still "broader platform" had to be organized; with a new platform, and a new name.

But, says Mr. J. C. Woodman, "The Pittsburgh Convention that met in 1856, did not take the ground of a Free Soil or a Republican Convention."

The first part of the statement is correct. It did not take the ground of Free Soil. But what shall we say of the latter? F. P. Blair, who presided over it, called it a "Republican Convention," and spoke of the objects of the "Republican party." And long after the "Nominating Convention at Philadelphia in June, when Fremont was nominated, the Tribune, Era, and other leading papers, quoted the Pittsburgh platform, equally with the Philadelphia platform, as the platform of the "Republican Party." The "Address" of that Convention, which was held Feb. 22, 1856, was first published in the papers, as "The Address of the Republican Convention." The N. Y. Times, whose Editor, Raymond, penned the Platform, spoke of it, then, and afterward, in April and May, as "the Republican" movement. It said (April 19), "The Republican party has defined its position." So also The National Era spoke of "Republicans" and "the Republican cause." The Chicago Tribune commented upon and criticised "the Action of the National Republican Convention at Pittsburgh." And so did the Free Democrat, Milwaukee, Wis., and the Fond du lac Freeman, [Wis.] and the National Era. And, finally—not to be too tedious—we have before us "The Circular of the National Committee appointed at the late Republican Convention at Pittsburgh." In this circular, the Committee vindicate the "Republicans" from the charge of being "black Republicans," whereas, it says, "they would make a constellation of bright republics, constituted of the white race, alone." The call for the "convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 17th, to nominate President and Vice President, was issued by "The Republican National Executive Committee, appointed at Pittsburgh."

Now if all this, and ten times more, which we have before

us, but omit, to save room, does not prove that the Pittsburgh Convention was "a Republican Convention," and inaugurated "the Republican party"—we might as well give it up as a "mistake"—and concede likewise that there was never a "Free Soil party" with a motto of "No more slave states"—nay, to accommodate our friend J. C. W., if he please, we will permit him to say, uncontradicted by us, ten years hence, if we shall both live so long—that there never was any such party as the Republican party—none, at least, that anybody could ever keep the track of, so as to find out what it was driving at, except the White House at Washington.

Everybody may be presumed to know that the project of giving up the Republican party and organizing a "more comprehensive" one, by another "fusion" was openly broached, warmly discussed, and strenuously advocated among the Republican leaders, editors and politicians, including the N. Y. Tribune, and at length found general favor, some two years ago, being opposed only by the National Era, and one or two local Republican papers, that had previously been backward to exchange "Free Soil" and "Free Democracy" for "Republican." The controversy about it had nearly died away, and a general acquiescence in the change was anticipated, until the nomination of Gerrit Smith for Governor of New York, alarmed the leaders, and was expected (by the Tribune, Times, and Albany Evening Journal), to draw off 40 to 50,000 votes from the Republican candidate, Morgan. This apprehended disaster was adroitly averted by Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict" Speech at Rochester, which afterward, lost him his nomination at Chicago. The anti-slavery enthusiasm elicited by Smith's nomination, Seward's Speech, and soon after intensified by the heroic enterprise of John Brown and his associates at Harper's Ferry, compelled the Republican leaders, very reluctantly, to let the Republican party live, during another Presidential contest, instead of the hazardous experiment of a new party, with a new name, and a new platform, dropping all anti-slavery issues, as had evidently been intended. And therefore we still have a Republican party left, at least in name, though with a Tariff platform, as an anchor to windward, insidiously transforming it to a mere Whig party under another name, only making less of Anti-slavery profession than was made by the Northern wing of the old Whig party proper.

Such are a few of the historical facts which the communication of J. C. W., compels us to recall and repeat, and which we do not feel at liberty to see contradicted or ignored. Posterity, as well as the rising generation, are entitled to the facts, in their completeness, as they are, that the sinuous, downward course of our political management may be seen and remembered. If the liberties of the nation are to be wrecked by them, as seems probable, the names and the doings of the chief actors in the drama should be preserved. Their own personal bickerings, with the developments at Washington and at Albany, during the past winter, are, providentially, lifting up corners of the veil.

Had the contemplated disorganization of the Republican party by its leaders taken place as was intended, and the rank and file transferred to a new party with a new name, on "a more comprehensive platform," it seems quite evident that no such plank as a Federal exclusion of slavery from the Territories, could have been retained, nor anything higher than the popular sovereignty of Mr. Douglas. As matters stand now, it seems necessary for the national organization to retain that lone plank, though in localities or in whole states (as in Connecticut), it may be disclaimed. Either under the name of "Republican" or something else, it will be easy for some such writer as J. C. W., to allege, a few years hence, that the example of Connecticut Republicans and the action of the Republican Representatives in Congress on the Crittenden-Leocompton bill, &c. &c., disprove the charge against the Republican party, of having been as a party pledged to the Federal exclusion of slavery from the Territories—as Eli Thayer, and other active Republicans even now claim that it is not. Finally, if need be, the same policy that now ignores the "No more slave states" plank of the Buffalo Convention, of 1848, will quite as readily ignore the plank of "Free Territories" in the Convention, of 1856. And the same logic that disowns the existence of a "Free Soil Party" from 1848 to 1852, of a "Republican Convention at Pittsburgh," Feb. 22, 1856,

and of a "Republican Convention," will be that there was never a "Free Soil party" with a motto of "No more slave states"—nay, to accommodate our friend J. C. W., if he please, we will permit him to say, uncontradicted by us, ten years hence, if we shall both live so long—that there never was any such party as the Republican party—none, at least, that anybody could ever keep the track of, so as to find out what it was driving at, except the White House at Washington.

THE AMERICAN UNDER

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and of a "Republican Party" from that date till the Philadelphia Republican Convention of June 17th, of the same year, will be equally potent, a few years hence, to prove that there has never been any Republican Party from the date last mentioned, to the present, an oblivion as welcome, we should think, to the active leaders and sanguine anti-slavery dupes of the movement as the fabled waters of Lethe.

THE AMERICAN BASTILE, AT THE CAPITOL.

"UNDER EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS."*

Letter from THADDEUS HYATT to Rev. HENRY T. CHEEVER.

(Continued.)

The next case is that of EDWARD WILLIAMS, an honest black man, from Frederick, falsely accused, (as I believe), and sold into slavery for two years. I got him released from jail on Friday last, and I am now taking steps to release him from the clutches of his extemporized master. I think I shall succeed. He has been incarcerated two months and over, having been brought in, on the Thursday succeeding my incarceration. I am now in the eleventh week.

This poor fellow's case is a very hard one. His wretched wife was so overcome when he was first taken up, and put into Jail, at Frederick, that she died! found dead in her house—and this poor fellow was not permitted to attend her funeral! Soon after coming into the Jail, I was struck with the forlorn appearance of an old man, who constantly paced the passage way with a slight limp in his gait: and who I would hear exclaiming, when he thought himself alone—"Oh! my—my!—my!" sighing heavily; at other times, I would hear him very mournfully singing in the minor key, the tone that best suits the condition of this poor race.

One day he came to me with something in his hands so carefully wrapped up within innumerable folds of a clean handkerchief, as to indicate its preciousness, handing the missive, for such it proved to be, to me, with reverence in his manner, he said. "Master Hyatt will you please do me the favor to read what this letter says?" For what purpose, Bossy? "Why Sir, dat letter is from de Sheriff, an he says dat Mr. Dixon can't sell me." But old man I can't understand you. Who is Mr. Dixon? "Why Boss, Mr. Dixon is bin tryin to sell me to de Georgy traders—he wants to sneak me off, he does—an bekase I told everybody dat I want a slave for life, Mr. Dixon gits mad and says to me—says he, 'Williams, you knows too much to be out o' jail,' and so he jes brings me here to dis jail where I've bin de three weeks, an he's never come near me, to do noffin for me!" What can I do for you my friend? "Well, Master, ef I only had a little change to git a little molasses and a little tobacker and sich like, I mought git along in dis place for a while; de board in dis house isn't bery good, Boss!" and here the old fellow laughed at his own wit, "de fish isn't de lery best—more insides and outsides to dem, dan de law allows colored people, an salt enough to keep em from eber spilen, no matter whar deys put into!"—"and Boss," continued the old man, growing more confident as I listened and seemed amused, "An Boss dese clothes dat I've got is'n't bery nice," and here he held out a pair of ragged arms and coat tail in ribbons—Poor old soul!

It is too long a story to tell. But when, after weeks of delay, I read to him the letter of my lawyer—the letter of Dixon's lawyer in reply—and showed him Dixon's check for the jail fees, and his order for his release from jail, the old man's countenance betrayed a mixture of admiration, wonder and delight. "Why Master Hyatt," said he, with great earnestness, "Master Hyatt, it seems jes as ef de Lord had sent you here to help de poor colored people!" "Why, yes, Bossy, said I, it seems that the Lord has put me in jail to get other people out!" A new view of the case suddenly struck the old man; his countenance fell; his theology was puzzled for once, then recovering his geniality he said, "But Bossy, you does'n't mean to stay, does you?" The old man declares his determination to stick to me, says that "anybody who would'n't die for Master Hyatt, ought to die anyhow!"

Bob is a smart intelligent yellow fellow here, who has been treated most shamefully. But during all the past severe winter, he has "lacked for nothing," to use his own

words; his poor delicate wife having waited on him faithfully; earning all the money by washing; with three children and a baby, a pain in the breast, and a cough tell, alas! at what a cost to her! but I have released her from a part of her toil, employed a physician to see to her, and hope with reasonable care, that she may be saved to poor Bob, whose time of service here, expires next month.

The history of this man is wonderful. Born free—cheated out of his liberty when a child—ran away from Virginia—carried back—beaten savagely—waited till his back healed up—ran away again—again captured—but before they had the chance of again beating him, he took the stable door from its hinges at night—selected out of eleven horses, the one having the best bottom, and at the dead hour of the night, with "a kind word from the young master, his young master's own new boots, and \$1.75, all the money the young master had to give him, the brave fellow started once more on a 100 mile journey, with streams to cross, and toll-bridges to pass, before he could hope to see the place where there was any chance for liberty. He reached Washington, N. C., found a lawyer—narrated his history—secured his services—got free, and served the lawyer five years, to pay for it!

Ah! is not freedom sweet?

"Isaac" left to-day—an intelligent old man; a light mulatto—the "young master" came for him—Isaac ran away from wife and children, and voluntarily came to jail! "Why do you come to jail Isaac, said I. Tell me how this is!"

"Master jumped into me and beat me, so I could'n't stand it any more. My neck is sore, all along here," rubbing his hand on the left side of his neck. I have'n't got over it yet—my neck has been very much swollen and very sore."

Why did he do it, Isaac?

"For nothing Sir; just because I did'n't happen to please him in my work; I did it as well as I could." Have you any children? "Yes sir; the oldest is nineteen, and the youngest one year!" How could you bear to part with them? "They could'n't do me any good, and I could'n't do them any!"

Ah! what a bitter thing despair is!

How long have you lived with this Master?

"THIRTY YEARS!"

Parents and children for thirty years! Thirty years' toil requited by cruelty!

But, my friend Cheever, I cannot tell you all—and what I do tell you comes to me! It is enough, sad enough, Heaven knows! Quite as much as I can bear.

I had been, for some weeks, feeding a poor sick man in one of the rooms on this story; making coffee, tea, toast, boiling eggs, getting broths from without, made and brought into the jail for him. &c., and by-and-bye I accidentally learned that he was black! It had not occurred to me—I never thought about the man's color—I only thought about his being sick. As the hour of my first meal was always late, I invariably sent him his, before sitting down to mine, because I feared he might be faint for want of it. For some time, I did not feel like seeing him, as I was for some weeks quite feeble, but finally I went in, and afterwards daily; I mention this for what follows. Going into the room of the sick man one morning, I found a slave trader with his assistant! the latter very busy; book and pencil in hand. "Open your mouth!" (the room had perhaps a dozen blacks in it), "the boy" opened his mouth, his teeth, white as ivory, were examined; a note made; then legs, arms, chest; all over, like a brute! and they strip them here, too!

THIS IS THE WASHINGTON SLAVE PEN! THIS IS THE AMERICAN BASTILE!

I do not suppose that Slaves are actually sold here; this would violate "the compromise Act of 1850." But how much does it vary?

A mild, sad boy, brown but ruddy, with humble mien, subdued voice, and lustrous bright eyes, met me yesterday in the passage. "Please Sir," said he, wont you go my security?" I found he was the son of a poor widow; he is in on a charge of theft; but his story is very straightforward and plain. He seems innocent and unsophisticated, and has evidently been made a victim of the designing. I have directed his case to be attended to.

(To be Continued.)

The proprietors of a Water Cure, called 'Our Home,' at Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y., have advertised an invita-

tion to all sick editors of newspapers throughout the U. S. to become at any time their guests, without charge, for three months, to take a course of treatment for that time. The use of tobacco, liquors, drug poisons, tea, coffee, or opium, are among the bad habits to be reformed at 'Our Home.'

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.

NUMBER V.

We are a people marvelously jealous upon the subject of liberty. But unfortunately, our jealousy is of just the kind which slaveholders would wish to have cherished. We can bear forced constitutions of the Constitution in favor of slavery, but repel a rigidly literal construction for liberty. As a consequence of this perverted jealousy, the idea of consolidation in the General Government can be successfully used as a scare-crow. We are warned against admitting the power of the General Government to abolish slavery, lest that Government should become a consolidated despotism. But what is consolidation, that it should frighten us? It is the possession by the National Government of powers which, but for that Government, would be exercised by the State Governments, severally. Thus, the power to regulate commerce and the power to maintain a postal system are consolidated in the General Government. That, being a consolidated Government, it can have only consolidated powers. The only complete remedy for consolidation, would be to dissolve the Government. But if we seek a partial remedy, the power to protect the people in their inalienable rights should be the last that we would think of withdrawing, because that is the power which essentially constitutes a government, and without which it cannot exist.

The principal power of the nation is consolidated in the army and placed under the control of the National Government. For what purpose? To defend the rights and liberties of the people against foreign and internal violence. If this is not the purpose, then the Federal army has no use, unless it be to support despotism. Would any but a nation of lunatics confide physical power to a Government, and then bind the Government not to use the power for the support of right?

The truth is, the Federal Government becomes a consolidated despotism by treating slavery as a right. The relation of the Federal Government to slavery and the relation of a State Government to it, are the same. Neither of them makes slavery by legislation, but both, under the influence of slaveholders, encourage it. Both act, not for the public good, but for the pleasure of slaveholders. Pursuing the same course for the same end, one is as much a despotism as the other. And if withholding the power of abolition is the remedy in one case, why not in both?

Abolitionists claim for the Federal Government no other authority to abolish slavery, than the authority to establish justice, an authority possessed by all Governments. Should the Federal Government cease to recognize slavery, and should administer impartial justice to all the people, without respect to persons, that would be Federal Abolition, the whole of it, and, at the same time, it would be the end of a consolidated despotism.

Politicians deny a Federal right of abolition, and, with marvelous simplicity, think they do something to hinder despotism, just as if a Government disposed to despotism could be hindered by a political theory, or would regard anybody's notions of right and wrong. If the moral sense of a Government is such that it can be restrained from despotism by a theory, the more in harmony with justice that theory is, the greater will be its restraining power. Let us have a good one, then, while we are about it. Let us hold that Government has ample authority to protect rights, but none at all for despotism.

I. S.

THE LATE MYSTERY IN JERSEY CITY—THE MISSING MAN ALIVE.—Recorder Tilden, of Jersey City, received the following telegram on Thursday evening:

RATHBONEVILLE, N. Y., Thursday, June 28.

To Thomas Tilden, Esq., Recorder of Jersey City:

Mr. Bunn is in Florida, alive. He was taken there by robbers, in a schooner, of which he informs me by letter.

Mrs. W. S. BUNN.

There is undoubtedly a most bold and remarkable abduction connected with this affair, which may be elucidated when further intelligence is received.

*Federal Constitution.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860.

KENTUCKY DEMANDS UPON OHIO.—MERITS OF THE QUESTION.

The Mountain Democrat, Richmond, Kentucky, is in trouble about what it calls "Ohio Nullification." The difficulty seems to be this. Gov. MAGOFFIN of Kentucky, issued his requisition upon Gov. DENISON of Ohio, "for the rendition of one WILLIS LAGO a fugitive from justice, charged by indictment of the Woodford County Court, with the crime of assisting a slave to escape." Whether the said LAGO was a citizen of Kentucky escaping into Ohio, or a citizen of Ohio, never out of the State, does not clearly appear, for Governors of slave States, in such matters, commonly ignore that distinction. Be this as it may,

"Gov. Denison replied, refusing the warrant of arrest against LAGO, and enclosed an elaborate opinion of the Attorney General of Ohio, embodying the reasons and grounds upon which he declined to accede to the demand of Gov. Magoffin."

"Gov. Denison, (says *The Mountain Democrat*) through the opinion of his Attorney General, states that the requisition sufficiently complies with the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and the laws of the United States, provided only "the offence charged against LAGO can be considered either treason, felony, or other crime, within the fair scope of those provisions." Section two of the Fourth Article of the Constitution is in these words:

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

"Now it is admitted, (continues *The Democrat*) that by the laws of Kentucky, the act of assisting a slave to escape is a crime; but the Governor of Ohio, through his Attorney General, contends that it is not an offence known to the laws of Ohio, or to the common law, and presents the question "whether, under the Federal Constitution, one State is under obligation to surrender its citizens or residents to another State on the charge that they have committed an offence not known to the laws of the former, nor affecting the public safety, nor regarded as *malum in se* by the general judgment and conscience of civilized nations."

"And this question the Attorney General resolves against any such obligation. He sets out as the true rule of construction, that which holds the power to be limited to such acts as constitute either treason or felony, by the common law, as that stood when the Constitution was adopted, or which are regarded as crime by the usage and laws of all civilized nations."

"The Governor of Ohio, (says *The Democrat*) undertakes to determine the character and nature of crimes intended by the Constitution, and assuming that negro-stealing is not within the scope of such crimes, refuses to return a fugitive charged with that offence. This is giving practical application to the abolition doctrine, that there can be no property in slaves, even in the States which recognize and protect the institution, and that stealing a slave is no crime in law or morals. It is a virtual nullification of the Federal Constitution, so far as it protects the citizens of the slave States against the invasions of Abolition emissaries, and reduces that clause of the Federal Constitution to a dead letter. It is an official indorsement of the underground railroad societies, and a guarantee of protection from the State of Ohio, to all who can successfully rob the people of the South of their slaves, and escape to her borders. As such, it is a monstrous violation of her constitution," &c., &c.

Now we beg leave to suggest to the *Mountain Democrat*, that the question of the soundness of its conclusion, must depend vitally, upon the soundness of its premises. What if it be true that "there can be no property in slaves"—and that the Constitution recognizes none? What if, by the law of nature, as expounded by all competent jurists, there can be no valid law establishing slavery? What if, by numerous legal decisions of Southern Judges, slaveholders, there can be no legal slavery without positive enactment, municipal law? What if, by the testimony of Southern Judges, themselves slaveholders, no statute or municipal law, establishing slavery can be found, in any one of the slave States? What if Calhoun, Mason, and slaveholding statesmen generally, have been, and now are, forward to testify to the same facts? What if the Federal Constitution contains no recognition of slavery? How will the controversy between Gov. Magoffin and Gov. Denison stand, then? And what will become of *The Democrat's* charge of "Nullification in Ohio?"

This case strikes us as inviting statesmen to enter into a thorough examination of the legal tenure of slavery, and of the relation of the Federal Constitution to its existence. Why is it, that such an investigation is not instituted, at once? How happens it that, at a time when the slavery question is so constantly debated among statesmen, lawyers, and politicians, in every other conceivable aspect, there is such a general backwardness on both sides, to dig down to the bottom of the question, and discuss it, as its importance deserves? We can easily see why the slaveholders do not court the examination. Senator Mason betrayed the secret, when he objected to Mr. Douglas' amendment to the Fugitive Slave Bill, providing a jury trial for persons arrested as fugitive slaves. Said he,

"A trial by jury carries with it a trial of the whole right and a trial of the right to service will be gone into, according to all the forms of the Court, in determining upon any other fact." "Such proof is required by the Senator's amendment, and if he means by this, that proof shall be brought that slavery is established by existing laws, it is impossible to comply with the requisition, for no such law can be produced, I apprehend, in any of the slave States. I am not aware that there is a single State in which the institution is established by positive law. On a former occasion, and on a different topic, it was my duty to show to the Senate, that no such law was necessary for its establishment, certainly, none could be found, and none was required in any of the States of the Union."

How then, even in Kentucky, can there be "property in slaves?" Or who can determine which is the slave, the negro, or his white master? "No laws can be found in a single State," which establishes the institution! "Persons held to service in any State, under the laws thereof," (the language of the Federal Constitution) cannot be slaves, if there are no State laws establishing slavery,—as Mr. Mason understood, and as the *Mountain Democrat*, Gov. Magoffin, and Gov. Denison should understand. *The Democrat's* talk about "a virtual nullification of the Constitution," &c., &c., is all gammon. What legal validity or force can there be in a Statute of Kentucky making "the act of assisting a slave to escape, a crime," when Kentucky has no laws establishing slavery, or making a slave of any man? Suppose an hundred stout negroes should seize the editor of the *Mountain Democrat*, and make a slave of him—the deed would be just as legal as the enslavement of any negro. Then suppose the Editor should escape, and somebody should assist him in escaping, and then flee into Ohio. If a governor of Kentucky should make a requisition, on a Governor of Ohio, for the rendition of the Mr. "Willis LAGO" who should have committed the "crime," what would the *Mountain Democrat* say of the case, then? So far as "the laws of Kentucky" are concerned, the cases would be the same, the "nullification of Ohio"—"refusing the warrant of arrest," would be the same—and the bearing of the Federal Constitution on the case, would be the same as in the case that now exercises the logical powers of the *Democrat*.

All this is true, without going beyond the parchments—the Statutes of Kentucky, and the Constitution of the United States. All this is true without referring to the so-called "higher law"—the fundamental principle of all law,—the common law maxim, adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States, that "statutes against fundamental morality are void." All this is according to law, without appealing to the law of nature, the law of Divine Revelation, the enlightend conscience, the sanctified affections of the Christian heart, or even the dictates of common humanity,—all of which are conclusive against the authority of the Kentucky statute, indictment, and requisition, with which the Ohio Governor declines to comply.

How much more clear and emphatic must be the decision of every sound mind, when it is remembered the Civil Government is a divine as well as a human institution, established for the sole object of protecting the equal and inalienable rights of all men,—to "establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty"—to be "terror, not to good works but to the evil"—to execute judgement, (justice) between a man and his neighbor—that men may "lead quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty," doing as they would have others do to them.

A MISTAKE.—Our readers, we presume, will have noticed a mistake in the date of our last paper, which should have been June 30, instead of July 1.

THE NEW WHIG PARTY.

The Tribune June 28th, announces that:

"A goodly number of well-known and influential citizens who have not hitherto acted with the Republican party, are preparing to hold a city meeting to respond to and ratify the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. Most of them are Clay Whigs, of other days, who supported Fillmore in 1856"—"Believing Mr. Lincoln to be substantially with them on important topics"—namely, "the internal policy and legislative needs of the country"—"they are resolved to be with him."

In other words, leading Whigs are won over to the new party with an old name, inaugurated at Chicago, by the tariff plank of its platform, and by its lowered down tone in respect to the slavery question. It is easy to see how the "irrepressible conflict" speech of Mr. Seward, made him "unavailable" for this operation.

We are reminded of what the *Tribune* said in 1853, or 4, when it had discovered that the Whig party could not be re-suscitated, and before the Republican party was organized. *The Tribune*, still standing outside of the "Free Democracy," and, as in opposition to the National Era and similar journals, contending against even the low standard of Anti-slavery action, advocated by them. Said *The Tribune*, (we give the substance from memory, not the exact words). "If we could have a Tariff party, we would consent that it should let the slavery question alone, as a political question, leaving it to moral suasion, only with the understanding that we shall not be read out of the party, for our opposition to slavery."

No such party could be got up at that time. *The Tribune* came into the movement for the new Republican party, and has done more than any other twenty journals, or twenty statesmen, to shape the course of the party, and bring it into its present position. In short, the Republican party is, mainly, what the *Tribune* has made it.

We have watched its course, and marked its successive steps, since its declaration above-mentioned—have seen that it has had that object steadily in view—and are now satisfied that its aims are pretty nearly realized.

News of the Day.

OHIO AND TENNESSEE.

We have already noticed, in our leading editorial, the controversy between the Governors of Kentucky and Ohio. The papers bring us the following correspondence, on a similar case, between the Governors of Tennessee and Ohio. It is to be hoped that Gov. Denison of Ohio will stand firm.

Gov. Denison of Ohio refuses to surrender a person charged with stealing a Negro in Tennessee. Correspondent on the subject.

GOV. HARRIS TO GOV. DENISON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, May 26, 1860.

His Excellency, W. Denison, Governor of the State of Ohio.

SIR: There was issued from this Department, on the 17th inst., a requisition demanding of your excellency, as fugitives from justice from this State, Stephen G. Kennedy, and Mary Ann C. Hatch, alias Mary Ann C. Calhoun, charged with the crime of negro-stealing, which is a felony under the statute laws of Tennessee.

I am informed by James H. Swan, the agent appointed by me to receive the fugitives, that your excellency refused to cause said fugitives to be arrested and delivered to him.

Upon examination of the record in this Department, I am unable to discover any defect in the requisition, and deem it due to the aggrieved party, who is a citizen of this State, to ask your Excellency to point out such defect as, in your opinion, vitiates the requisition, so that in future I may understand the practice of the State of Ohio under the Act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1793, respecting the surrender of fugitives from justice. Very respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

GOV. DENISON TO GOV. HARRIS.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

COLUMBUS, June 2, 1860.

His Excellency, Isham G. Harris, Governor of the State of Tennessee.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo.

In reply, I beg to say that the crime of negro stealing, not being known to either the common Law, or the criminal Code of this State, it is not of that class of crimes contemplated by the Federal Constitution, for the commission of which I am authorized, as the Executive of this State, to

surrender a fugitive from justice, hence I decline to surrender your Excellency's Mary Ann C. Hatch, with that offence, statute laws of Ohio. Upon the charge with the crime of jewelry, I have day last.

His Excellency Sir: I have your Excellency's which I must submit, as was announced by the Executive responsible persons of this State, of judgment of your Excellency not being known of this State, plied by the which, I am surrender a fugitive, hence, I decline your Excellency and Mary Ann C. charged with the

The principal paragraph is, are charged with of surrendering Tennessee do Ohio, however the laws of T Your Excellency effectively tion of the for as the act of Constitution r "A person other crime, y other State, s the State from to the State b And the act of carrying in vides:

"That when the Union, or shall demand Executive aut such person sh copy of an in magistrate of the person so felony or other or Chief M the person so executive autho person shall b and secured, executive autho such authority the fugitive to appear."

From the a admit of argu duty of "deliv the criminalit State where it possible for an conclusion.

Kennedy and of negro steal davit before a as authentic b justice," (and Ohio.) They of the State fr by the Execut peared at the But instead Constitution, uring them to jurisdiction of upon the groun der the laws o shall not be a will not recog that class of c tion for the co render a fugit

* QUERY. W up for the occas

surrender a fugitive from the justice of a sister State; and hence I declined to issue a warrant upon the requisition of your Excellency, for the extradition of Stephen G. Kennedy, and Mary Ann Hatch, alias Mary Ann C. Calhoun, charged with that offence, which you advise is a felony under the statute laws of Tennessee.

Upon the second requisition for the same parties, charged with the crime of grand larceny, in having stolen certain jewelry, I had the pleasure of issuing a warrant on Thursday last.* Very respectfully yours, &c.,

W. DENISON.

GOV. HARRIS TO GOV. DENISON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 12, 1860.

His Excellency W. Denison, Governor of the State of Ohio.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 2d inst., in answer to which I must be permitted to express my profound astonishment, as well as my sincere regret, that the principle announced by it should have been adopted and avowed by the Executive of a sister State, who, from his elevated and responsible position, is supposed to reflect, not merely the sentiments of an individual, but the calm and dispassionate judgment of a great Commonwealth.

Your Excellency says "that the crime of negro stealing not being known to either the common law, or criminal code of this State, [Ohio] it is not of the class of crimes contemplated by the Federal Constitution, for the commission of which, I am authorized, as the Executive of this State, to surrender a fugitive from the justice of a sister State, and hence, I declined to issue a warrant upon the requisition of your Excellency, for the extradition of Stephen G. Kennedy, and Mary Ann C. Hatch, alias Mary Ann C. Calhoun, charged with that offence."

The principle asserted by your Excellency in the above paragraph is, that as the offence with which the fugitives are charged is not a crime under the laws of Ohio, the duty of surrendering them upon the demand of the Executive of Tennessee does not devolve upon you as the Executive of Ohio, however highly criminal the offence may be under the laws of Tennessee, where it was committed.

Your Excellency must permit me to say, that this decision effectually nullifies the second clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Federal Constitution, as well as the act of Congress, of Feb. 12, 1793. The clause of the Constitution referred to, provides that:

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

And the act of Congress passed for the express purpose of carrying into effect this provision of the Constitution, provides:

"That whenever the Executive authority of any State in the Union, or either of the Territories * * * shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice of the Executive authority of any such State or Territory to which such person shall have fled, and shall moreover produce the copy of an indictment found, or affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or Territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded with having committed treason, felony or other crime, certified as authentic by the Governor or Chief Magistrate of the State or Territory from which the person so charged, fled, it shall be the duty of the Executive authority of the State or Territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the Executive authority making the demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and cause the fugitive to be delivered up to such agent when he shall appear."

From the above extracts, does it not appear too clearly to admit of argument, doubt or cavil, that the constitutional duty of "delivering up" a fugitive must depend alone upon the criminality of the offence charged under the laws of the State where it was committed? In my judgment, it is impossible for an unprejudiced mind to arrive at a different conclusion.

Kennedy and Hatch "were charged with crime" (the crime of negro stealing), "in the State" of Tennessee, by "an affidavit before a magistrate of that State," which was certified as authentic by the Governor of the State. "They fled from justice," "and were found in another State," (the State of Ohio.) They were "demanded by the Executive authority of the State from which they fled," and the agent appointed by the Executive of Tennessee, to receive the fugitives, appeared at the Capitol of Ohio for that purpose.

But instead of obeying the plain letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the act of Congress referred to, "by delivering them to be removed to the State (of Tennessee) having jurisdiction of the crime," your Excellency refuses to do so upon the ground that negro stealing, not being a crime under the laws of your State, you assume that it cannot or shall not be a crime in any other State, or at all events you will not recognize it as such, as in your opinion "it is not of that class of crime contemplated by the Federal Constitution for the commission of which you are authorized to surrender a fugitive."

* QUERY. Was this alleged larceny a fact? or only a fiction got up for the occasion?—EDITOR.

I cannot imagine the authority upon which your Excellency undertakes to distinguish between classes of crime, or determine upon any class of crime which is not "contemplated by the Constitution," since neither the Constitution nor the act of Congress for the rendition of fugitives from justice, make any such distinction, nor do they undertake to determine what shall constitute crime, the language employed in the Constitution, being: "A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime," &c., was intended to, and does, apply to every description of crime, and was adopted for no other purpose than that of securing a remedy, plain, full and adequate, to all the States of the Confederacy, by which they might recapture such fugitives as had violated their respective criminal laws. Hence every act that is criminal under the laws of the State where it is committed, is clearly "of that class of crime contemplated by the Federal Constitution."

Your Excellency will not, I am sure, controvert the fact that each of the Sovereign States of this Union, has the right to determine for itself what shall and what shall not be criminal within the limits of its jurisdiction.

In the exercise of this right, Tennessee has, by statute, made negro stealing a high crime, while Ohio, in the exercise of the same right, has seen proper to regard the act of stealing a negro within the limits of her jurisdiction, as perfectly innocent: yet neither has the right, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the local policy of the other, and the fact that negro stealing is not a crime under the laws of Ohio, certainly confers upon the authorities of that State no power or right to prevent its being made a crime in other States, and punished as such. The practical effects of the decision of your Excellency in this case must be, if adhered to, to make the State of Ohio a "city of refuge" for the negro thieves of fifteen of her sister States, where they may, with impunity, defy the violated law and offended justice of those States, and riot in security upon the proceeds of the sales of the negroes which they have stolen.

Are the people of Ohio ready to assume a position so unjust, so lawless and antagonistic to the rights and interests of other States—a position that can only be maintained by nullifying and totally disregarding the plainest provisions of the Constitution, while we cannot even avail ourselves of the poor privilege of resorting to the law of retaliation, because that Constitution which your Excellency and myself have each solemnly sworn to support, makes it my duty, when your Excellency shall demand "a person charged with crime in Ohio, who shall have fled to Tennessee, to deliver him up," and this duty shall be promptly, fully, and in good faith performed, so long as I hold the position which devolves it upon me?

I have thus briefly alluded to some of the arguments which lie upon the surface of this question, and which are too plain, not to be comprehended at a glance, with the hope that your Excellency may be induced to reconsider and revise your decision; for if the policy declared by your Excellency, is to be persisted in by those States where the institution of slavery does not exist, your Excellency cannot be insensible to the fact that it must tend rapidly to sever the ties of fraternal feeling which should bind us together as a people, destroy the harmony of our Federal Union, and precipitate a state of affairs which every Christian and patriot should deplore.

It is impossible to conceal the fact that already much has been done calculated to produce alienation and distrust. Day by day, confidence is lessening in the power of mere constitutional guarantees to protect the rights of the citizen, or the States, because one by one of the guarantees of the constitution have been shaken or totally disregarded, until it has become the imperative duty of every patriot to rebuke rather than pander to the dangerous fanaticism of the times. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

THE GREAT CHANGE IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Is coming to be generally understood and recognized.—Last week we presented evidence from *the Tribune* and *the Times*.—*The Herald* has since given its testimony.—We now present another from our new City Daily, *The World*, a highly conservative journal.

"The coming presidential campaign promises to be a rather quiet affair. In spite of all the efforts of the file-leaders, it is very evident that the rank and file itself are not going to be brought up to any such pitch of excitement as was exhibited in 1856. There will be no such tremendous marshalling as then—here and there only a pitched battle, and these on an inferior scale. The warfare will be mainly guerilla, and but few, comparatively, will actively engage in it.

"For this agreeable prospect we are indebted chiefly to two circumstances:

"First, the rupture of the Democratic party. It is a fatal breach. The old discipline, which wrought such wonders, is at an end. The 'unterrified' spirit has vanished. Divided they march to ruin, and they know it. Each takes its own track, and a sad road it is—joyless, hopeless, inglorious. A party in this plight is no longer in a campaigning condition; it is almost literally *hors du combat*. It may skirmish in flying detachments, but as for making any grand stand—it is utterly out of the question. This of it-

self settles the matter. There can be no great fight without great forces—no great campaign without something formidable to be overcome. The Republicans of the North have nothing to do but walk leisurely along and take quiet possession. They have no stimulus to excitement. Men do not strain their nerves needlessly.

"But, second, independently of this, the Republican party itself, though first in numbers, has lost much of its former vehemence. 'Free Kansas' is no longer a rallying point. The 'Summer outrage' is no longer a battle-cry. Those things, once so tremendous in effect, have sunk into the past, and nothing has come to take their place. It is useless to talk of abstractions. Abstractions will not do. No party ever lived on them for any length of time, or ever will. The solid, practical men, that make up the party bone and sinew, will not stand such thin food. There must be palpable, out-standing, matter-of-fact issues, or the party languishes. The party may resolve to the end of time against the extension of slavery, yet nothing will come of it, so long as no practical case is at hand to which to apply it. They might as well resolve against last summer's frosts. The attempt to force empty issues never succeeds. The leaders at Chicago understood this. Compare their platform with that at Philadelphia in '56. At Philadelphia five-sixths of the structure in some way bore upon slavery; at Chicago not two-sixths. In quality, the difference is even more marked. At Philadelphia, slavery was one of the 'twin relics of barbarism,' not a trace of this at Chicago. At Philadelphia, it was 'both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territories;' at Chicago, it is duty only 'whenever such legislation is necessary.' At Philadelphia, no mention was made of the inviolability of slavery in the states; at Chicago, it was expressly resolved that 'the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions, is essential.' And so, too, as to new issues. At Philadelphia, nothing of a tariff; at Chicago, an out-and-out tariff resolution. At Philadelphia, nothing of the free homestead policy; at Chicago, an express demand of a 'complete and satisfactory homestead measure.' At Philadelphia, not a word respecting the naturalization laws; at Chicago, an explicit declaration against any change. At Philadelphia, not a syllable respecting extravagance and corruption. At Chicago, a most emphatic proclamation that 'the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.' This, in fact, is the strongest practical point in the platform; and it will serve more than all things else to keep the Republican party united and determined. There is a feeling that corruptions have grown frightfully rank at Washington and that it is high time that the honest masses should interfere. The great document of this canvass will not be the Kansas Committee report, but the Covode Committee report; and the great watchword will be not antagonism to slavery, but 'honest Abe Lincoln.' There can be no mistake about it. The Republican party occupies no such advanced anti-slavery position as in 1856. It dares not take it. It knows instinctively that the majority would not sustain them in it—that the people will not countenance agitation for mere agitation's sake—that the predominant disposition is to let slavery alone, if slavery lets them alone. To get up, or keep up, a crusade upon any irrepressible conflict assumption, is simply to court destruction. That policy is so completely and palpably at variance with the principles and spirit with which the union was founded, that no party could commit itself to it and stand. So far as respects the slavery question, moderation is forced upon the republican party. The heat of 1856 cannot be revived; there is no fuel to sustain it. The excitement that party leaders succeed in getting up will be only limited in degree, and will come mainly from causes which do not really touch the slavery question, either on the one side or the other.

"Aught that presages a return towards the old concord of the country is to be hailed. The tendency is unmistakably in this direction, and all the efforts of those party leaders, who live only by fanning passion, cannot make it otherwise."

From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 29.

BOLD AND DELIBERATE ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING. RESCUE OF THE NEGRO.

The boldest attempt to kidnap a free negro and carry him across the river for the purpose of selling him into servitude was made yesterday afternoon, at the river landing, but very fortunately the ruse of the miscreant who made the effort proved unsuccessful.

The name of the man is Jeremiah Johnson, and of the negro James Upson. Johnson met Upson at the landing, and asked him if he wished a situation on the river. Upson said that he did, and accompanied Johnson to the Walnut street ferry landing. Johnson then said that the ferry-boat was the craft that wished to engage a hand; but the negro, too wide awake to trust his valuable person upon the boat, demurred to going on board, at which Johnson seized him by the neck, and pointing a revolver in his face, told him that if he made the slightest resistance or refused to board the boat he would blow his brains out. This gentle admonition to the negro, who hesitated not a second between liberty and death, was, however, disregarded, and

shrieking at the top of his voice he soon gathered about him a large crowd. Johnson affirmed to the crowd that the negro was a fugitive, and offered twenty dollars to any one who would help to place him on the ferry-boat and secure his transit across the river. The negro during all this was begging piteously to be rescued; and stated that he was not a fugitive, nor had he ever been a slave. At this juncture, two gentlemen passed along the levee in a carriage, one of whom shouted to Johnson to let the negro go, whereupon Johnson called them d—d abolitionists, and afterwards added an opprobrious epithet that we refrain from mentioning. The gentleman to whom Johnson's words were especially directed immediately jumped from the carriage and seizing the would be kidnapper by the hair, pulled him to the ground and administered a beating from which Johnson will not speedily recover. Officers Colby, Chumley and Brockington here arrived, and releasing Johnson from the fury of the insulted gentleman, conveyed him to the Hammond street station-house. The negro Upson is well known in this city.

Against Johnson there seems to be the most positive case. He will be taken before the Police Court this morning for preliminary examination.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—arrived just as our last week's paper went to press. There is great excitement, and anxiety to see her.

The following is from our City Dailies.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—If the experience of yesterday may be taken as a criterion of the future, the excitement which attended the movements of this great vessel in England will be reproduced in a great degree among the sight-seeing, wonder-loving people of this country. Beginning at an early hour in the morning, and continuing throughout the day, people of all classes thronged to the pier at the foot of Hammond-street, to obtain a view of the mammoth ship, and the number who thus visited the neighborhood throughout the day was estimated at many thousands. Nobody was admitted on board, by the rigid orders of Capt. Hall who has put her under a cleansing and painting process, to prepare her for the reception of visitors, who it is understood will not be admitted until about the middle of next week. The class of small speculators and keepers of lager beer, fruit and eating stands, with "a single eye" to the public convenience, have monopolized all the vacant places in the vicinity for the purpose of plying their respective traders. Considerable sums, in the shape of temporary licences, have been paid by these persons, who evidently expect to reap a handsome harvest while the excitement lasts. The approach to the dock is being covered with coarse gravel, to lay the dust, and workmen are removing the material and rubbish which has accumulated on the piers. The excitement attendant upon the arrival of this ocean monster has already communicated itself to our neighbors in other States. We notice that excursion parties to visit her, are forming in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The sight lovers of the latter city intend to make a Fourth of July trip of it.—*Times*.

Thousands of people yesterday thronged the dock at the foot of Hammond street where the Great Eastern is moored, but only a privileged few were admitted on board the ship. Nor will visitors be permitted to examine the interior of the vessel until she is thoroughly put in order to receive company. The work of renovation will occupy several days, and notice will be given to the public, and tickets will be issued as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.—*Herald*.

A MISSING MAN HEARD FROM.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, June 29.

A strange development has just been made in regard to the whereabouts of E. L. De Forest, who was missed from the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, on the 7th of January, 1857, and who was supposed to have been murdered. A letter was received this morning, by the Cashier of the New-Haven Bank, signed by De Forest, and dated Melbourne, April 17, 1860, inquiring after his back dividends, which he says he has not drawn for some time past. He adds that he has given the power of attorney to Messrs. Mailler, Lord & Quereau, Wall-street, New-York, to enable them to receive his dividends. He also asks a statement of the amount so paid, and the price of the stock at the latest sales. A careful comparison of the letter with other of his manuscripts shows a striking resemblance throughout, and no doubt is expressed of the genuineness of the letter. It comes by way of London and Boston.

Following is the letter referred to:

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 17, 1860.

CASHIER OF NEW-HAVEN BANK—Sir: I am owner of—shares in the capital stock of your Bank. For some time past I have not drawn the dividends on them.

I have recently given to Messrs. Mailler and Quereau, of the firm of Mailler, Lord & Quereau, Wall-street, New-York, a power of attorney, to enable them to receive on my account. Will you oblige by sending to me directly through

the mail a statement of the amount of dividends so paid to them by you; also the price of the stock at latest sales.

E. L. DE FOREST.

"Back bone" found at last!

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1860.

PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL OF BRECKINRIDGE AND DOUGLAS.

"A movement has been on foot for the last three days, by the respective friends of Douglas and Breckinridge, among whom were several men in high position, to get them both to withdraw from the field with the view of putting some unexceptionable man in the ring against Lincoln. Douglas and his friends positively decline any such arrangement. The "Little Giant" says he has enlisted for the war, and will not leave the field. This course will lose him many friends.

"THE FATE OF THE DOUGLAS OFFICEHOLDERS."

The administration has fully determined to put the guillotine in motion against every federal officeholder who has been or is now engaged in aiding the Douglas movement. Already several prominent officeholders in New York, who were at the Baltimore Convention lending their influence to nominate Douglas, have been marked for decapitation so soon as the right kind of men can be found to fill their places. The administration does not intend to pursue any half way policy. "War to the knife" is their motto.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

—Yesterday morning, the 9 o'clock Newton Express train, consisting of five or six cars loaded with passengers, narrowly escaped being precipitated into the Passaic River, by running off the Newark Bridge. The draw was opened to allow the passage of a vessel, and the proper signal shown, but the Engineer, who has recently been placed on the road, failed to discover it. The Conductor of the train saw the signal, and pulled the Engineer's bell to stop. The order was promptly obeyed, but not an instant too soon, for the locomotive was within six feet of the draw, and in a moment more the whole train would have been precipitated into the river. It was a miraculous escape, and the circumstances attending it will undergo the most rigid examination.

A SLAVE PASSING FOR A WHITE MAN.—Some six years ago a man came to this place, or rather its vicinity, calling himself Heriff, and has since then worked for numerous gentlemen in the county as a day laborer. Although of rather dark complexion, no one ever supposed him to be akin to the descendants of Ham. After living here for some time he won the affections of quite a pretty white girl whom he married. Things went on quite prosperously for some time, two children gladdening the happy father's heart, when, alas! his felicitous existence was unhappily terminated. A negro man in town seems to have conceived the idea that all was not right with Heriff, and that he bore indications of being closely connected to the sons of Africa's burning sands than is countenanced on Southern soil, and communicated this idea to a gentleman, who, upon seeing him, immediately recognized him as the same individual once belonging to a gentleman at or near the Hot Springs, in Bath county, and from whom he had ran off. The gentleman was informed of the fact, and on the 2d instant he arrived here, in company with some one who could substantiate his claims. He met Heriff in one of our stores, and informed him that he had come for him and claimed him as his servant. He seemed rather indignant upon receiving this unpleasant piece of information, but after a few words he acknowledged his true character and accompanied his master home.—*Lewisburgh (Va.) Chronicle*.

THE "DISUNION" HUMBUG.

Seems to have been played out. Even the N. Y. Herald can make sport of it now, as follows:

WHERE ARE THE DISUNIONISTS?—Our readers will remember that, in 1856, Governor Wise, of Virginia, was very emphatic in declaring that the South would never submit to the election of Fremont, but that, if necessary to clear him out, the Virginia military forces, under their Governor, would march to Washington, seize upon the public Treasury and archives, and carry them off, and thus leave poor Fremont weeping, like Marius over the ruins of Carthage. Where are the disunionists now, in view of the "manifest destiny" of "Old Abe Lincoln"? We hear nothing at all of disunion except from the Douglas party, who are crying down the Breckinridge party as disunionists. Gov. Wise is out for Breckinridge; but the Governor, last fall, upon the John Brown matter, said he would fight, not to go out, but to stay in the Union. H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, was a rampant disunionist in 1851, but he is now up for Vice President on the Douglas ticket; and so, we presume, he has come round all right. Where are the disunionists? They were numerous last winter in Congress, in view of Seward and his "irrepressible conflict"; but now, with this "irrepressible conflict" turned over into the democratic camp, all hands are fighting to stay in the Union. Thus, as one after another of our humbugging political parties

goes down, the Union becomes stronger and stronger, and so we say, let this "irrepressible conflict" among the democracy go on. When they are consumed we can serve up the Republicans in the same stew.—*Herald*.

[From the London Times, May 3.]

THE IRISH EXODUS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Irish emigration still continues at a rate which threatens results far beyond the calculations of the economist, perhaps even the wishes of the statesman. It is no longer the overflow of a vessel full to repletion, but the operation of a syphon which drains to the very bottom. If that syphon may be regarded in any visible form, it is the railway system, which, in the eyes of every Irishman, appears to have one common terminus across the Atlantic. He sees trains of hopeful, if not happy faces, going off to the Land of Promise, from which friends and relations have sent not only invitations, but the means of accepting them. A train starts to catch an emigrant vessel as regularly as in England to catch a steamer across the channel. The emigrants ships have no longer to peep into every little port to pick up their passengers. They assemble at Cork and pass in a continuous stream, if it may be so called, across that ocean which, wide as it is, is easier to an Irishman than the gulf which divides him from England. At present it can not be said that there leaves Ireland as much as the natural increase, but the causes in operation are not unlikely to make it exceed that rate. As the small holdings are thrown into larger, and the farm grows to the English scale, there must be numbers everywhere bred to the occupation of land, and with all the ideas adapted to it, but unable to get holding that will require little or no capital. They go across the Atlantic as a matter of course. *Brothers, uncles and neighbors have gone long before, and send, not only good news, but the substantial pledge of its truth in the shape of orders on Irish banks.*

In Ireland the remark is that these are welcome to go. They are the Irish surplus. They constitute the storehouse of independent enterprise which Providence would seem to have prepared through long ages for the peopling of the New World. But there is a class who are not bid "God speed" quite as cheerfully. Laborers—that is, men with strong sinews and thews, who can do a good day's work and are content to receive wages, are as they always have been, the chief want of Ireland. The new race of farmers do not like to see them go. But who can pick and choose in human affairs? There are good easy souls, who enter life with this speculation, who expect in every thing the fruit without the husk, the meat without the bone, the sweet without the sour, the harvest without the tillage. In Ireland they expect a good farm, a good house, a good landlord and some good laborers, who shall come when wanted and do a good day's work. But the postman knocks at all the doors, and brings to those, as well as to their prouder neighbors, letters and remittances and good accounts from the Western States; so off they go, leaving the new tenant farmers to manage as well as they can.

If this goes on long, as it is likely to go on, Ireland will become very English and the United States very Irish.

There can now be no question that the exodus from Ireland this season is likely to be as marvelous in its extent as that which followed upon the terrible famine of 1846-7. The provincial papers teem with the subject, and the farmers remaining at home have taken alarm at the almost certain prospect of a scarcity of labors, and the emigration panic is to be traced to the simple fact that every mail from America brings large remittances for passage and outfit to relatives in the old country, who, of course, are willingly tempted to better their condition in a country which offers a larger field for industrial enterprise.

A double murder was perpetrated in Eighteenth street on Saturday night, near Third avenue. Mr. John Walton, a wealthy distiller, living in Twenty-fifth street, was shot down in cold blood, and with evident premeditation, and died in a few hours of his wounds. The flying murderer was pursued a few blocks by several citizens, when, seeing that he was in danger of being captured, he turned and fired upon his pursuers. Mr. John W. Matthews, a railroad conductor, received the charge full in the breast, and sinking to the pavement, expired almost instantly. Suspicion points very strongly toward the murderer, but as yet the suspected man has not been found.—*Tribune*.

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Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 1.

The Indian treaties recently ratified by the Senate were those with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi the Kansas or Kaw Indians and the Delaware Indians, all residing in Kansas. The treaties with the two first-named tribes provide for the allotment of lands to the members of the respective tribes in severalty, and the sale of the surplus lands, after the allotments have been made, the proceeds of such sale to be applied for the benefit of the said Indians.

The new self-ruling stamped envelope, which was placed on sale during the last year by way of experiment, has been permanently adopted by the Post-office Department. It will hereafter be supplied to Postmasters, on request, and will be sold at the following rates: For a single package, the same price as the old; when more than one package is taken, an allowance of two cents per hundred envelopes upon the rates of the old. The second edition will be a decided improvement upon the first, and will be the most substantial, as well as one of the most beautiful letter envelopes in the market.

THE LIQUOR TRADE.—PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer brought in 190 indictments on Saturday—the majority against unlicensed liquor dealers. They also made the following presentment: The Jurors of the People upon their oaths present the general sale of spirituous liquors as demoralizing, and the fruitful source of crime. Liquor shops are places where men are maddened by poisonous and adulterated liquors, from which come assaults, and violence, and the disturbance of the peace of neighborhoods; and they particularly present those noisy and riotous places which are kept open late on Saturday nights and early on Sunday morning, and urge the strict enforcement of the law against all unlicensed sales of spirituous liquors; that the public good requires that only such as are licensed be permitted to sell spirituous liquors in conformity with law, and that in granting licenses to all persons the letter and spirit of the law should be strictly complied with—deeming in our judgment and from our experience, that a great portion of crime in all its phases, and of every nature, has been and is superinduced by the use of intoxicating liquors.

I. B. GAGER, Sec. Grand Jury.—GEO. W. REED, Foreman.

THE SICILIAN PRIESTS.—The great feature of the insurrectionary movement in its latest stage, seems to be the almost universal participation of the clergy, and particularly of the monks of all orders in it. This participation has begun to impart to it, quite a religious, crusade-like character. The clergy uses every means in its power—public prayers, processions, sermons—to feed the flame of the insurrection. The convents give what they possess—money, wine, mules, horses, &c.; the religious seminaries of Monreale, Cefalu, Patti, Bronte, Mico, Mazza, are deserted. Their youthful inmates have thrown aside the clerical garb, and are now carrying arms. The very organ pipes have been voluntarily sacrificed by many parish priests, for the manufacture of whatever rude instruments of war could be constructed out of them. At the same time, Garibaldi seems to have been preceded by emissaries, who have strewed proclamations of his all over the island. Everybody—the large towns not less than the villages—is engaged in preparing for a general and contemporaneous outbreak, by which to celebrate and facilitate his arrival.

JOHN DEAN AND HIS MARY ANN.—The Albany Statesman, has the following concerning the fortunes of this interesting couple. A deceased uncle left each of Mr. Boker's four children \$50,000. Mary Ann has already, or will shortly have that sum at her disposal. Mr. Boker left an estate valued at over \$800,000—He disinherited Mary Ann, and a son who had always taken her part, and thereby offended the father. But it is understood that neither of the two children who were favored, nor the mother, shared in the sentiment of Mr. B., and doubtless the estate will, in the end, be about equally divided. Mary Ann's sister made a very similar match—marrying the porter in her father's store. But he was a German, and Mr. B. had so much prejudice in favor of his countrymen, that he forgave the offence.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Thos. Reynolds an employee of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, was run over and instantly killed, yesterday, by the 9 o'clock, A. M., train from Jersey City, at East Newark. He was a married man and about 33 years of age. His remains were taken to Newark to await an inquest.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A little daughter of John C. Stockwell, 4 years old, residing at No. 57 Power-street, fell into a cistern trap yesterday and was drowned. The family moved into the house on Thursday, and had not discovered the rotten condition of the well cover—on a level with the ground—and the child stepping upon it fell in.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT (CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS) have indefinitely postponed, and by an unanimous vote, the Anti-Slavery Resolutions, introduced by REV. HENRY T. CHEEVER, as published in our last. This is indeed, "A WAY MARK!"

EUROPE.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from Havre and Southampton, with European advices to the 20th of June, arrived at this port on Saturday, and the *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 20th and Londonderry on the 21st, has arrived at Quebec, with telegraphic advices to the latter date. No movement of special importance had taken place in Sicily. "The Washington of Sicily," as the English Press are pleased to term Garibaldi, was said to be organizing his forces for an effort on the main land; but this is probably a mistake, unless his resources of men and means are greater than at present appear. The conscription to swell his forces had been ordered by decree for the 18th of June, and on the 20th the conscripts were to take their departure for Catania and Palermo. The rumor, which reached us by a previous arrival, that a number Garibaldi's troops had disembarked in Calabria, is pronounced to be untrue. The capture of the two steamers, with 800 passengers, by the Neapolitan frigate *Fulminante*, is likely to cause the Government of Francis II. some trouble, as the Sardinian Minister had demanded their restitution and the release of the passengers, who had passports for Malta. In this demand the Sardinian Minister was supported by the English Ambassador. One of the captured steamers is stated to have displayed American colors. The Conference of Sovereigns at Baden-Baden closed on the 17th, and its results are said to be eminently satisfactory. Both the French and the Prussian journals declare that the peace of Europe is now consolidated and insured. The civil war in Turkey up to last accounts still continued. Thirty-six villages at Mount Lebanon are stated to have been burnt by the Druses, who have been the victors. The Turkish authorities have not interfered, and the soldi- rs who had been sent to protect the Christians had joined the Druses and participated in the massacre. There is nothing of interest from other points. No change of importance had occurred in money affairs. Consols were quoted at 93½; @93¾ for account, ex dividend. Cotton had improved in demand.—*Times*.

THE COMET.

We are informed that, through the great telescope at Cambridge, the nucleus presents an appearance quite as cut- rious and interesting as the Donati comet, in October, 1858.

The elements of the comet have been computed by one of the assistants at the Cambridge Observatory, and communicated by him to the Boston *Advertiser*, as follows:—

Sufficient observations have been made at the Observatory of Harvard College to determine the elements of the body. I have obtained them as follows:—

Perihelion Passage, June 15, 11h. 5m P. M., at Washington.

" distance	0.2875
Longitude of Perihelion	160° 32'
Asc. Node	85° 11'
Inclination	79° 21'

These elements show conclusively that the present object is not the "comet of Charles V." They have also given the means of predicting the course which it will pursue among the stars. It will go Southward and still keep in advance of the sun, until it disappears in the south; while it recedes from the sun, it will approach the earth, and will be conspicuously visible, at least with very small telescopes. After the next full moon it will be still visible to the naked eye. Mr. H. P. Tuttle (the discoverer) has also computed elements, which agree with the above.

DIMENSIONS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—Length on deck 692 feet. Eight such ships in a row would be 256 feet over a mile long. Breadth 83 feet, and breadth across paddle boxes 120 feet. Depth 58 feet. Total length of saloons occupying middle part of ship, G. H. I. J., 400 feet. Two stories of saloons, and three stories of state-rooms, and with forward rooms not yet completed. The passenger capacity would be 800 first class, 2,000 second, and 1,200 third class—4,000. Cargo capacity, 6,000 tons. Tonnage of ship, 23,000 tons. Weight of iron used, 10,000 tons. Number of plates, 30,000. Number of rivets, 3,000,000. The ship has two skins of iron plates, 2 feet 10 inches apart, up as far as the paddle-shaft—the plates from half an inch to one inch thick. The ship has 12 entire cross bulkheads and 7 partial ones, and 2 transverse bulkheads for 350 feet of her length. She has 6 masts, (3 of iron) 5 chimneys, 10 boilers, 112 furnaces, and 2 paddle-wheels, M, 56 feet in diameter, and a screw, P, 24 feet in diameter. The draft of water is 30 feet loaded and 18 feet light.—*Times*.

Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

THE SAINT'S LAST WORDS.

"ALL IS WELL!"

Gently the bosom heaves,
The pulse beats low,
Nearer, ye weeping ones,
The lips move now!
List! 'tis the spirit's voice
Breathing farewell,
Hear it, ye weeping ones,—
"All is well!"

Gently the dark locks
Are gathered from his brow,
Softly the lashes press
The cold cheeks now,
Yet round the pale lips
There lingereth a spell,
Echoing the spirit words—
"All is well!"

Softly, ye gentle ones,
Tread round the tomb,
Death hath no victory here,
The grave no gloom;
Jesus hath purchased
The spirit's release,
And moored the frail bark
In the haven of peace.

"SOWING HIS WILD OATS."

"Sowing his wild oats"—aye! sowing them deep,
In the heart of a mother to blossom in tears,
And shadow with grief the decline of her years.

"Sowing his wild oats," to silver the head
Of the sire who watched his first pulse throb with joy,
And whose voice went to heaven in prayer for "the boy."

"Sowing his wild oats," to spring up and choke
The flowers in the garden of a sister, whose love
Is as pure and as bright as the blue sky above.

"Sowing his wild oats." Aye! cheeks shall grow pale,
And sorrow shall wither the heart of the wife
When manhood thus squanders the prime of his life.

"Sowing his wild oats." Death only shall reap,
With his keen sharpened scythe; the fruits will be found
In the graveyard near by, 'neath that grass-covered mound.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

A new discovery, made not long since in Paris, excites a great deal of attention; not merely on account of its intrinsic importance, but because of the melancholy result of it to the discoverer. It appears that a Mdlle. Cleret, a school mistress, had been for many years very deaf, but one day she bought some thread, which was wrapped in a leaf from some work on geography which had fallen still-born from the press, and had been sold as waste paper. She read on it that certain peasants would cure themselves of deafness by exposing their ears to certain emanations. She forthwith began to make experiments on herself—guided to different objects not by chemical knowledge but simply by accident. After having used the most painful substance she now uses, and experiencing the good effects of it on herself, she applied it to her pupils. Twenty-nine children were attended by her, and in every instance advantageous results obtained. Two children, declared by approved medical men to be incurably deaf and dumb, were completely cured by her. Seven other children were attended by her, under the supervision of a committee; these children were completely deaf and dumb. All of them, after her attentions for eight or nine months, evidently greatly improved.

But Mdlle. Cleret was poor—extremely poor—and she wrote to the Minister of Public Instruction, announcing her discovery and asking the State to assist her in making it known. Doctor Behier was appointed to examine profoundly into Mdlle. Cleret's method. The committee appointed consisted of Mons. Lelut, Berard, Georges Ritt, Valade, Gabel, Rapet, Pillet, and Dr. Behier. It met in October, 1856, and every three months thereafter, to examine the state of the children confided to Mdlle. Cleret's care. While they were in the midst of this study, the poor schoolmistress went mad. The contrast between her excessive poverty and new independence of fortune—between the obscurity of her position and the fame given by her cure were too much for her wits. She is now in a lunatic asylum.

The medical means used by Mdlle. Cleret was "sulphuric ether," poured directly into the ear, in a dose of four or five drops a day. Usually this agent produces only a slight degree of sensibility or pain. After it has been used fifteen or twenty days the operator may suspend its use for several days, to retain its energy better, and then resume its use. The application may be continued, if not indefinitely, at least for a very long period of time." The committee further says: "The innocuousness of this substance (sulphuric ether) is more than demonstrated by the numerous experiments we have witnessed." It is said that the cure has not yet failed in any of the numerous cases in which it has been applied.

THE FIRST LESSON IN GAMBLING.

Wherever there are great collections of people, there are bad and foolish people among them. It was so at Bridgeport, where the State Fair was held recently. Outside the grounds, behind or within tents or booths, where many who gambled and led others to do so. Now it is a very simple thing to gamble; so simple, and often it appears so fair, that many a boy is led to take the first step before he knows it.

There was behind one of the oyster-stands a circle of men and boys; on the ground sat a poor, degraded, dissipated man, poorly clothed, and looking sick and weak. He held in his hand several iron rings, and before him was a board with large nails driven in it which stood upright. A clear-faced, bright-eyed, handsome little fellow stepped up to him. He was just such a boy as is prompt at day-school, and always has his lesson at Sunday School. He showed this in his face, as he stepped up to the man and said:

"What's that for?"

"Give me a cent and you may pitch one of these rings, and if it catches over a nail, I'll give you six cents."

That seemed fair enough; so the boy handed him a cent and took the ring. He stepped back to a stake, tossed the ring, and it caught on one of the nails.

"Will you take six rings to pitch again, or six cents?"

"Six cents," was the answer; and two three cent pieces were put into his hand, and he stepped off well satisfied with what he had done, and probably not having an idea that he had done wrong.

A gentleman standing near had watched him, and now, before he had time to look about and rejoin his companions, laid his hand on his shoulder.

"My lad, that is your first lesson in gambling."

"Gambling, sir?"

"You staked your penny and won six, did you not?"

Yes, I did."

"You did not earn them, and they were not given you; you won them, just as gamblers win money. You have taken the first step in the path; that man has gone through it, and you can see the end. Now I advise you to go and give him six cents back, and ask him for your penny, and then stand square with the world, an honest boy again."

He had hung his head down, but raised it quickly, and his bright, open look as he said, "I'll do it," will not be forgotten. He ran back, and soon emerged from the ring, looking happier than ever. He touched his cap and bowed pleasantly, as he ran away to join his comrades.

That was an honest boy.—Sketch Book.

LAMARTINE'S OPINION OF WOMEN.—Woman, with weaker passions than man, is superior to him in soul. The Gauls attributed to her an additional sense—the divine sense. They were right. Nature has given women two painful and heavenly gifts, which distinguished them, and often raise them above human nature—compassion and enthusiasm. By compassion they devote themselves; by enthusiasm they exalt themselves. What more does heroism require? They have more heart and more imagination than men. Enthusiasm springs from the imagination, and self sacrifice from the heart. Women are, therefore, more naturally heroic than men. All nations have in their annals some of those miracles of patriotism, of which woman is the instrument in the hand of God. When all is desperate in a national cause, we need not despair while there remains a spark of resistance in a Woman's heart, whether she is called Judith, Clelia, Joan of Arc, Victoria Colonna in Italy, or Charlotte Corday, in our own day. God forbid that I compare those that I cite! Judith and Charlotte Corday sacrificed themselves, but their sacrifice did not recoil at crime. Their inspiration was heroic, but their heroism mistook its aim; it took the poignard of the assassin instead of the sword of the hero. Joan of Arc used only the sword of defence; she was not merely inspired by heroism, she was inspired by God.

"NIGGERS IS LOOKIN' UP."—An old darkey in Washington who supposed from the extraordinary preparations that were being made to receive the Japanese Embassy, that it was composed of a superior order of beings, delivered himself thus, after these strangers had arrived:

"Why; dey ain't nothin' mor'n colored folks, wid der heads shaved. Plenty colored folks in dis town whiter dan day is.—Better not come here. Go to foolin' round too much, somebody snake 'em off and send 'em to Orleans. De Lord bless us, niggers is lookin' up."

HAY MAKING.

As the season for making hay is approaching, we will give a few words of caution in advance. *Don't dry your hay too much.* Hay may be dried till it is as worthless as straw. As a good coffee-maker would say, "Don't burn your coffee, but brown it;" so we say, don't dry your hay, but cure it. Our good old mothers, who relied upon herb tea instead of "potheary medicine," gathered their herbs when in blossom and cured them in the shade. This is the philosophy of making good hay. Cut in the blossom and cure in the shade. The sugar in the plant, when it is in bloom, is in the stalk, ready to form the seeds. If the plant is cut earlier, the sugar's not there; if later, the sugar has become converted to woody matter.

Hay should be well wilted in the sun, but cured in the cock. Better to be a little too green than too dry. If, on putting it into the barn, there is danger of "heating in the mow," put on some salt. Cattle will like it none the less.

Heat, light and dry winds, will soon take the starch and sugar, which constitute the goodness of hay, out of it; and, with the addition of a shower, render it almost worthless. Grass cured with the least exposure to the drying winds and searching sunshine, is more nutritious than if longer exposed however good the weather may be. If even over cured, it contains more woody fibre and less nutritive matter.

The true art of hay-making, then, consists in cutting the grass when the starch and sugar are most fully developed, and before they are converted into seed and woody fibre; and curing it up to the point when it will answer to put in the barn without heating, and no more.—Ohio Farmer.

MYSTERIOUS MUSIC ON THE GULF SHORE.

The mystic music sometimes heard at the mouth of the Pascagoula river, on a still night, is one of the wonders of our coast. It is now confined, however, to Pascagoula river, but has often been heard at other places. At the mouth of Bayou Coq d'inde and other inlets opening into the Gulf along the coast of our own country, the curious listener, lying idly in his boat, with lifted oars, when every other sound is hushed, may sometime hear its strains coming apparently from beneath the water, like the soft notes of distant Æolian harps.

We had always supposed that this phenomenon, whatever its origin might be, natural or supernatural, was peculiar to our own coast. It appears, however, from an extract given from some of the English papers from Sir Emerson Tennent's recent work on Ceylon, that something very like it is known at Battialloa, in that island, and is attributed to a rather less poetical and mysterious origin—that it is a peculiar species of shell fish. They are said to be heard at night, and most distinctly when the moon is nearest the full, and are described in terms that correspond very close with the account given of the Pascagoula music by those who have heard it. But, according to the same authority, it is not only in Ceylon that this submarine music is heard. Sir Emerson says:

"Sounds somewhat similar are heard under water at some places on the western coast of India, especially in the harbor of Bombay. At Caldera, in Chili, musical cadences are said to issue from the sea near the landing place, they are described as rising and falling fully four notes, resembling the tones of harp strings, and mingling like those at Battialloa, till they produce a musical concord of great delicacy and sweetness. The animals from whence they proceed have not been identified at either place, and the mystery remains unsolved, whether those at Battialloa are given forth by fishes or mollusks."—Mobile Tribune.

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We have often been requested by lady correspondents to state by what process the gloss on new linens, shirt bosoms, &c., is produced, and in order to gratify, we subjoin the following recipe: "Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put it in a pitcher, and pour on a pint or more of boiling water, according to the degree of strength you desire—and then having covered it, let stand all night—in the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred in a pint of starch, made in the usual manner, will give to lawn, either white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them, after they have been washed."

FEELING AND FAITH.—There are two classes of Christians: Those who live chiefly by emotion, and those who live by faith. The first class, those who live chiefly by emotion, remind one of ships, that move by the onward impulse of winds operating on sails. They are often in a dead calm, often out of their course, and sometimes driven back. And it is only when the winds are fair and powerful that they move onward with rapidity. The other class, those who chiefly live by faith, remind one of the magnificent steamers which cross the Atlantic, which are moved by the interior and permanent principle, and which, setting at defiance all ordinary obstacles, advance steadily and swiftly to their destination, through calm and storm, through cloud and sunshine.

SALTING CREAM FOR BUTTER MAKING.—A writer in the *Homestead* reports a statement made at the New Haven lectures, that by adding a tablespoonful of fine salt to a quart of cream, as the latter is skimmed from off the milk and placed in the cream-pots until enough accumulates for churning, the time required for churning is reduced to two or three minutes. In a trial made by the writer, he found this to be true, and his theory is, that the salt acts upon the thin coating of the globules of butter, and so dissolves it that slight agitation breaks it, and the butter comes at once. The experiment can easily be tried by any butter maker.

DOUBTFUL HONESTY.—With some men there is a distinction between the rule which should govern public, and that which should govern private action. No man would think of stealing an apple from a boy because he wants it, but would steal a whole Island because they want it, with a meanness just in proportion to the largeness of the theft.—Chapin.

REMEDY FOR THE STRIPED BUG.—It is said that if black pepper be dusted over the vines of cucumbers and water-melons, while the dew is on them, that it will, effectually banish those destructive pests, striped bugs.

The heart is the spring and fountain of all natural and spiritual action; it is the *primum mobile*, the great wheel that sets other wheels going; therefore keep it with all custody and caution, or else bid farewell to all true joy, peace and comfort.

Pride is like certain flies, which alight especially upon the fairest wheat and the loveliest roses. A proud cardinal, in Luther's time, said, "A reformation is indeed needful and to be desired, but that Luther, a rascally friar, should be the man to do it, is intolerable."

Cold prayers bespeak a denial, but fervent supplications offer a sacred violence to the kingdom of Heaven. Lazy prayers never procure noble answers. Lazy beggars may starve, for all their begging.

Believer, the more worldly business lies upon thy hand, the more need thou hast to keep close to thy closet. Much business lays a man open to many sins, many snares, and many temptations.

Laban's house was full of idols; great houses oftener so. Jacob's tent was little, but the true worship of God was in it. 'Tis infinitely better to live in Jacob's tent than in Laban's house.

He that hath no heart to pray for mercy he needs, hath no ground to believe that God will ever give that mercy. There is no receiving without asking, no finding without seeking, no opening without knocking.

To quell the pride even of the greatest, we should reflect how much more we owe to others than to ourselves.

Little drops of rain brighten the meadows, and little acts of kindness brighten the world.

Intellect is not the moral power; conscience is. Honor, not talent, makes the gentleman.

Charity would lose its name were it influenced by so mean a motive as human praise.

WRITINGS OF WILLIAM GOODELL.

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